

# **Network Aware Resource Broker (NARB) Design and User Manual**

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# 1. Introduction

Network Aware Resource Broker (NARB) is a key control plane component in the Dynamic Resource Allocation via GMPLS Optical Networks (DRAGON). This document includes an overview of the NARB design and a NARB User Manual. Two networking use cases will be described to illustrate the general NARB usage.

## 1.1. Background

NARB is an agent which represents an Autonomous or Administrative Domain (AD). The NARB serves as path computation engine from which end-systems or other devices can query to find out about availability of traffic engineered paths between specified source and destination pairs. In this document we separate NARB and Resource Computation Element (RCE) functionalities and let NARB perform the higher-level functions such as domain level topology abstraction, inter-domain path computation, inter-domain routing and end-to-end Label Switched Path (LSP) management. RCE will provide NARB with the raw resource database and path computation services. NARBs peer across domains and exchange topology information to enable inter-domain path computation and end-to-end LSP provisioning. This inter-domain topology exchange can be based on the actual topology as discovered by interacting with RCE which listens to the local Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol, or optionally based on an "abstracted" view of the domain topology (generated by configuration file or automatic synthesis of the raw RCE resource database). More background information can be found in the "NARB and RCE Architecture" document.

## 1.2. NARB Software Design

NARB is designed as a standalone software that provides services to multiple clients simultaneously. Every NARB client connects to a common server port and maintains a continuous TCP connection during its entire lifespan. NARB creates an internal server session for each client. The NARB Application Programming Interface (API) is defined for the NARB server to communicate with its client. NARB also maintains TCP connections to RCE, OSPF daemons and peer NARBs. These NARB-RCE, NARB-OSPFd and NARB-NARB communication channels are shared by all the NARB server sessions. The remaining section provides an overview of the NARB software structure and the basic LSP provisioning process.

### 1.2.1. Software Structure

The NARB software structure is depicted in Figure 1. NARB is composed of the following modules:

- Configuration File Processing (CFP) module – reads and interprets configuration commands from a configuration file. Typical configuration commands include the description of a manually summarized domain topology and methods to communicate with OSPFd and NARB peers.
- Domain Topology Summarization (DTS) module – translates summarized domain topology into OSPF-TE Link States Advertisements (LSAs). It also maintains and updates the originated domain topology.
- OSPF API Client (OAC) module – is a GNU Zebra OSPF client to communicate with the inter-domain GNU Zebra OSPF daemon.
- NARB API Server (NAS) module – creates NARB server sessions, services NARB clients and interprets NARB API messages.
- LSP Query Broker (LQB) module – interprets client LSP queries and performs the inter-domain LSP computation logic with support of local RCE and peer NARBs.
- RCE API Client Module (RAC) module – communicates with the local RCE server to perform path computation and resource management functions.
- NARB API Client Server (NAS) module – communicates with peer NARB servers via NARB API, particularly for inter-domain routing.

- Command Line Interface (CLI) module – accepts users input via virtual terminals and translates the CLI commands into internal operations.
- LSP Schedule Management (ASM) module – maintains a local LSP scheduling table and tracks the LSP schedule.
- Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) module – performs AAA policy related functionality.

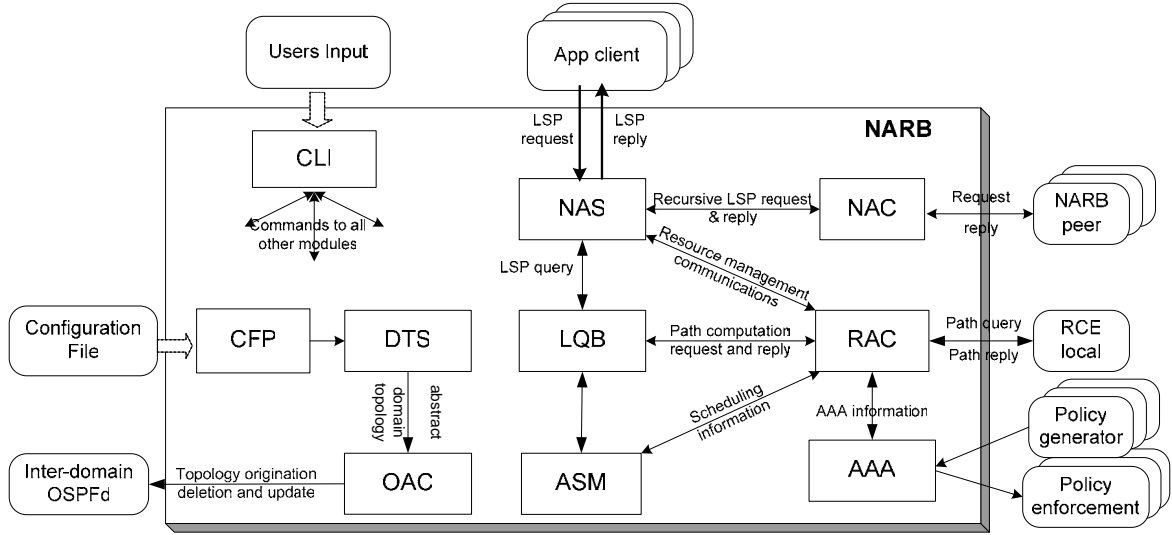


Figure 1: Network Aware Resource Broker (NARB) software structure.

## 1.2.2. Inter-domain LSP Provisioning Process

In this subsection, we describe a complete inter-domain end-to-end LSP provisioning process in the context of the NARB/RCE architecture. We focus on the GMPLS traffic engineering side without considering the AAA and scheduling issues. We describe the process in the following three control sequences.

### 1.2.2.1. Request preprocess sequence

An end-to-end service may request a single LSP or a topology consisting of multiple LSPs. In the latter case, the topology request is decomposed into separate LSP requests by ASTB. Each LSP request is translated into an LSP query request to NARB. Only if NARB returns the explicit routing path for every LSP, will the actual resource allocation (signaling) process be kicked off.

The format of an LSP request is shown below:

$LSP-REQ = \{Type, Source\ IP/Port, Destination\ IP/Port, LSP\ Bandwidth, EncType, SwType, tWinOpen, tWinClose, tDuration, User\ ID, \langle User\ Profile \rangle, \langle SLA\ Parameters \rangle\}$

There are four types of LSP requests. They are:

- LSP with both source and destination in the current domain;
- LSP with only source in the current domain;
- LSP with only destination in the current domain; and
- LSP with both source and destination in foreign domains.

The requests of types A and B are sent to the local NARB, which proceeds to the LSP query sequence. The requests of types C and D are sent to corresponding foreign NARBs through NARB-to-NARB communication. A home identifier tag is added to those requests. Upon receiving an LSP request, a foreign

NARB will proceed to the LSP query sequence. When the query is done, the foreign NARB will return the results back to the home NARB.

#### 1.2.2.2. LSP query sequence

Upon receiving an LSP request, the NARB directs it to the LSP provisioning module. The LSP provisioning module firstly translates time schedule attributes, user profile and SLA parameters into routing constraints understandable for RCE. Then a path request with TE constraints and other translated constraints is passed to the RCE for path computation. RCE will compute a path for the LSP request based on known local and global resource information. For an LSP across multiple domains, a recursive process may be performed via NARB-NARB communication to obtain end-to-end results using one of the inter-domain path computation schemes described in section 1.3.

When a desired LSP path is obtained, the LSP provisioning module sends resource-holding requests to the resource management module in NARB to request holding all the RCE resources allocated to that LSP. The purpose of the holding procedure is to avoid inconsistent resource allocation between simultaneous LSP request sessions. To hold the requested resources, states of corresponding resource data in the RCE TEDB (i.e., time slots for resources) are changed into *held*, which avoids contention from other provisioning sessions. If a resource is in a foreign domain, the resource management module should forward the request to its foreign peer, asking for holding that resource.

Only after the resource management module acknowledges that all the requested resources are held, can the LSP provisioning module acknowledge the requestor with a *success*. Otherwise, a *failure* is returned and all held resources are released.

#### 1.2.2.3. LSP setup sequence

After all the LSP requests are responded with *success*, the LSP setup sequence is executed. In this sequence the states of those *held* resources will be changed into *reserved*. The LSP provisioning sequence involves the interaction with Client System Agents (CSA, see section 2) and the signaling process. In this document, we skip this part of description.

### 1.3. Use Cases

We illustrate the NARB functionality by four networking use cases as described below.

#### 1.3.1. Intra-domain LSP provisioning

Figure 2 illustrates a base NARB use case in a single-domain network. In this single autonomous domain, NARB receives and verifies users LSP requests and converts them into path computation requests to RCE, which has obtained the whole local topology by listening to a local OSPF daemon (OSPFd). The path computation result from RCE can be used for NARB to directly create an Explicit Route Object (ERO) to the user. Upon a failed path computation, an error code is returned. Note that a user can be an application running on the end systems, an ASTB, a third-party LSP agent, or a signaling component that is in need of routing path during a signaling process.

In a domain that contains a subnet, intra-domain LSP path computation and provisioning will need to create bridges to the subnet level and Subnet ERO or Designated Transit List (DTL) may be used along with the main ERO. Refer to Appendix A of the NARB and RCE Architecture Document for further information.

#### 1.3.2. Inter-domain LSP provisioning

Figure 3 illustrates a more sophisticated NARB use case with three domains. Each domain has a NARB connected to an additional instance of inter-domain OSPFd. These inter-domain OSPFd's are isolated with those intra-domain OSPFd's. They interact with one another in a higher-level to create a global, summarized topology that is above the local, physical topologies of individual domains. In this inter-domain case, NARB abstracts and originates its represented local domain topology to an inter-domain OSPFd, which floods the abstract topology to other domains to put together a global, summarized, higher-

level topology. Upon an end-to-end LSP request with destination in another domain, NARB performs an initial path computation with RCE that listens to both intra- and inter-domain OSPF's. The initial path computation should return a hybrid path with precise, physical hops in the local domain and rough, abstract hops in other domains. NARB then communicates with the next-domain NARB to complement the initial path with precise routing information in a next domain. Doing that recursively, the source NARB can obtain a full strict-hop ERO for the requested end-to-end LSP. The path computation scheme is called a Recursive Per-Domain (RPD) scheme. Using the all-strict-hop ERO, signaling can set up a path from source to destination without contacting NARB again.

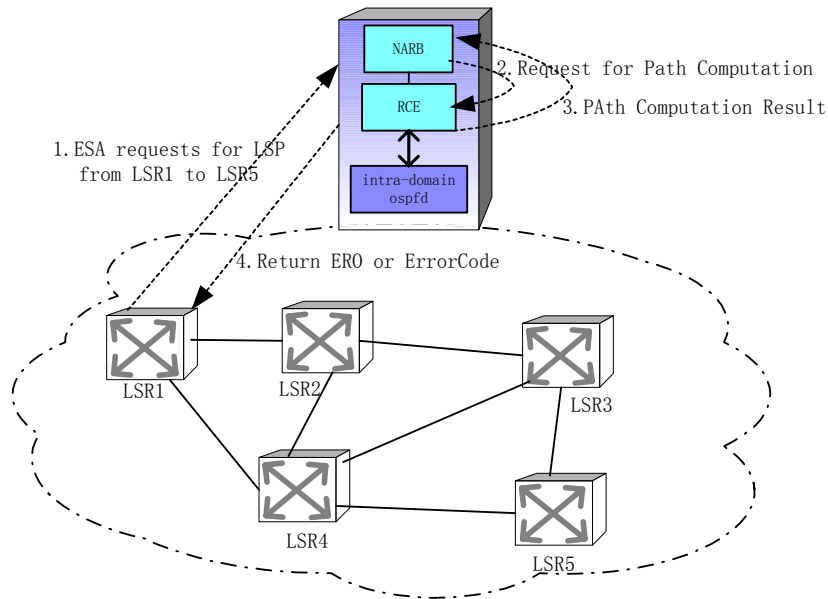


Figure 2: NARB use case in a single-domain network.

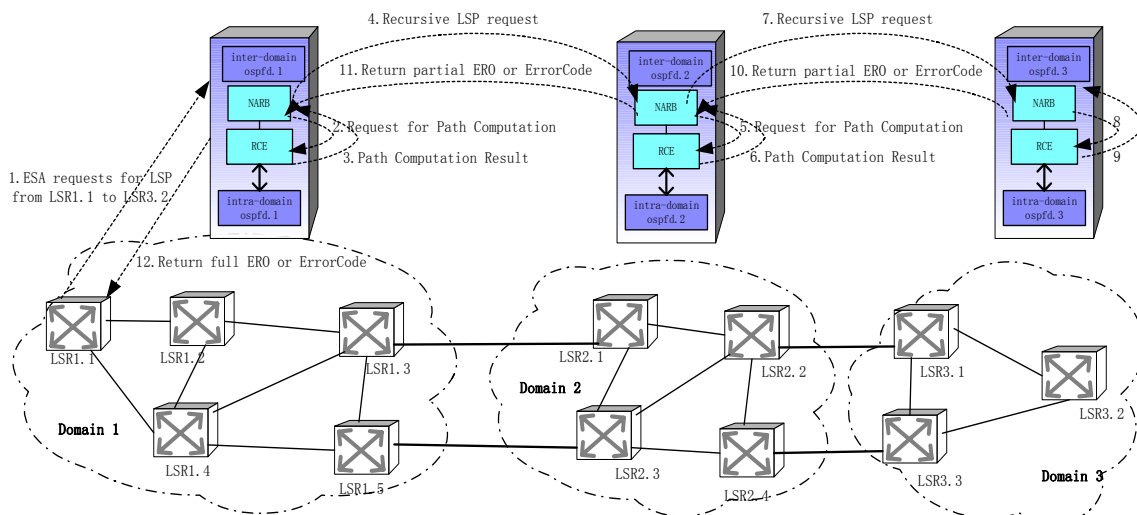


Figure 3: NARB use case in a multi-domain network.

### 1.3.3. Inter-domain LSP provisioning with ULP

As explained in the “NARB and RCE Architecture” document (Section 4.3.3), obtaining all-strict-hop ERO may not be feasible when other domains want to hide their private topologies. NARB supports a Forward Per-Domain (FPD) path computation scheme, which does not require strict-hop ERO being passed between NARBs. Instead an initial ERO will contain strict hops in the source domain and loose-hops in next domains, which is called an Unconfirmed Loose-hop Path (ULP). Signaling daemon at each border router will contact its local NARB to expand the loose hops. This scheme is illustrated in Figure 4.

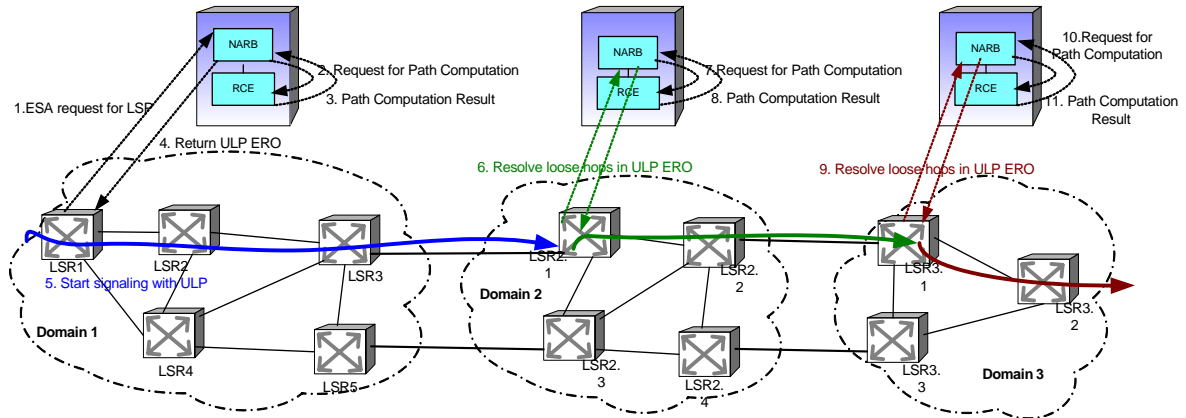


Figure 4: Illustration of the ULP-based inter-domain path computation.

As shown in the figure, a ULP ERO is computed at Domain 1. Using the initial ULP, signaling proceeds to Router 2.1 in Domain 2 and then resolves the loose hops in the ULP by contacting the Domain-2 NARB to obtain a new ULP which allows signaling to continue to Domain 3. The procedure is performed recursively until reaching the destination. No strict-hop ERO segment is passed beyond the domain it belongs to.

### 1.3.4. Inter-domain LSP provisioning with CLP

To obtain deterministic end-to-end path computation results and avoid contention, path Query Confirmation (Q-Conf) and Query Holding (Q-Hold) are introduced into NARB design. The basic idea is to guarantee that a physical (all-strict-hop) path exists and hold the resources in need when querying a multi-domain path. This scheme results in a Confirmed Loose-Hop Path (CLP) which observes both domain privacy and path determinability. The scheme is illustrated in Figure 5.

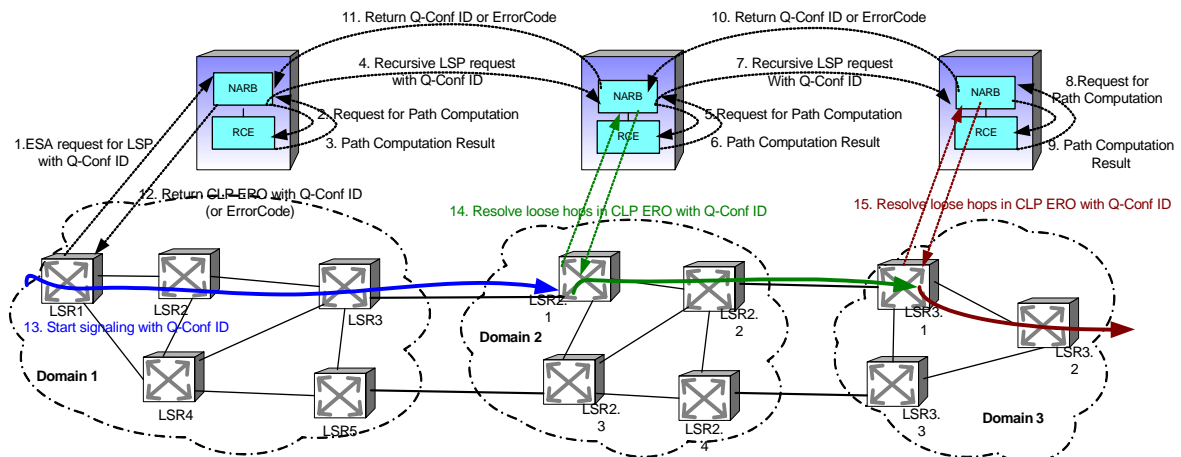


Figure 5: Illustration of the CLP-based inter-domain path computation.



As shown in the figure, the collaborative NARBs first need to perform a recursive path computation via NARB-NARB communication just as the RPD scheme does. The difference is that instead of the strict-hop ERO, only a confirmation ID is passed back from downstream domains to confirm that a strict-hop path exist. Signaling from Domain 1 uses the CLP to reach Router 2.1 in Domain 2. Then the confirmation ID is presented to Domain-2 NARB, which returns a new CLP that has been generated by the initial path computation. Meanwhile the related resources being *held* will now become *reserved*. This procedure is repeated recursively until reaching the destination.

## 2. Installation Guide

### 2.1. Pre-installation

#### 2.1.1. Examining Hardware and Operating System Configurations

The NARB software runs on a Linux or FreeBSD operating system. Hardware requirements include Pentium III CPU or above, at least 512 MB RAM and at least 1 GB free hard disk space. Linux server or workstation with kernel version 2.4 or above (e.g., RedHat Linux v9) and FreeBSD 5.1-RELEASE or above are recommended. Compiling the software requires GNU GCC/G++ 3.2 or above.

#### 2.1.2. Installing VLSR Software

The VLSR software can be downloaded from:

`http://dragon.east.isi.edu =====> VLSR =====> dragon-sw-snapshot.xxxx.tar.gz`

A minimum installation of the Zebra OSPFd module is required. Refer to the DRAGON Virtual Label Switching Router Implementation Guide for general DRAGON Software installation and configuration instructions.

#### 2.1.3. Downloading the NARB Software Package

The NARB software package is available at:

`http://dragon.east.isi.edu =====> NARB =====> narb-sw-snapshot.xxxx.tar.gz`

### 2.2. Compilation and Installation

GNU GCC 3.2 or above is required for compilation of the software. Extract the package to a working directory, e.g. /usr/local/narb. To compile and install,

```
#cd narb-sw
#./do_build.sh
#./do_install.sh
```

Read the INSTALL document under the narb directory for more installation information. To run the software, narb.conf and schema\_combo.rsd must exist under the configuration directory, which is /usr/local/dragon/etc by default. Sample narb.conf and schema\_combo.rsd files are installed under the configuration directory. More details on narb.conf are available in the next section. schema\_combo.rsd can be literally copied from schema\_combo.rsd.sample for most users to begin with. Advanced users can refer to the DRAGON RCE User Manual for more information. To run both NARB and RCE, use the following command

```
#/usr/local/dragon/bin/run_narb.sh
```

## 3. Configuration Guide

In a real network, the following configuration must be done before we actually run the NARB software.

### 3.1. Preparing Control Plane Network

By default, both intra- and inter-domain instances of OSPFd are hosted on the NARB server. The inter-domain OSPFd listens to API port 2607 and the intra-domain OSPFd listens to API port 2617.

The OSPF adjacency between the intra-domain OSPFd on the NARB server and the OSPFd on one of operational network nodes in the local domain should be created. In addition, the OSPF adjacency between the inter-domain OSPFd and its peers in adjacent domains (on the peer NARB servers) should be created. GRE tunnels are usually configured to service such adjacency.

### 3.2. Customizing Configuration File

When started, NARB loads the configuration file in the path specified by the -f option. Without this option, it searches for the default configuration file named *narb.conf* under the current directory and then under /usr/local/etc. NARB aborts when failing to load the configuration file. The *narb/narb/narb.conf.sample* provides an example configuration. We must customize a *narb.conf* in each specific network environment.

#### 3.2.1. Configuration File Structure

Lines starting with ! are comment lines and will be ignored. The configuration file consists of a number of configuration blocks starting with a block id, followed by a block body in {}. A configuration block may contain sub-level blocks. The top-level blocks are divided into four parts as described below.

##### Domain ID Configuration

```
domain-id { ip IP | id NUM | asn ASN}
```

Domain ID is used to associate each advertised inter-domain router or link with a unique domain. A domain ID can be expressed as an IP address, an unsigned integer number or an AS number (single number or in A.B format).

##### OSPFd Configuration

```
inter-domain-ospfd {address HOST port NUM originate-interface IP area IP}  
intra-domain-ospfd {address HOST port NUM originate-interface IP area IP}
```

These two configuration blocks describe the location and configuration information of the inter- and intra-domain OSPF daemons.

##### Abstract Topology Configuration

In an abstract topology, we use a *router* configuration block to describe each router.

```
router {id IP  
  link { id IP type NUM  
    local_if IP remote_if IP  
    max_bw FLOAT max_rsv_bw FLOAT  
    unrsv_bw0 FLOAT unrsv_bw1 FLOAT unrsv_bw2 FLOAT unrsv_bw3 FLOAT  
    unrsv_bw4 FLOAT unrsv_bw5 FLOAT unrsv_bw6 FLOAT unrsv_bw7 FLOAT  
    enc_type NUM sw_type NUM  
    metric NUM  
    vlan_tags {VLANs or VLAN_RANGES}  
  }  
  link {id IP type NUM  
    local_if IP remote_if IP  
    Mandatory TE parameters...  
    Optional TE parameters ...  
  }  
}
```

A *router* block has a *router id* and one or more sub-level *link* blocks. Each *link* block represents a TE link originating from this router. The *router id* will be its advertising router. Four parameters, *link id*, *link type*, and *local* and *remote interface addresses*, are mandatory. In path computation, *router id*, *link id* and *local* and *remote interface addresses* are used together to generate the network graph. Mandatory link TE parameters include *metric*, *max\_bw*, *max\_rsv\_bw*, *unrsv\_bw0...unrsv\_bw7*, *enc\_type*, and *sw\_type*. When the parameter *metric* does not show up, NARB sets a default metric value 1. Optional TE parameters are needed for constraining the path computation in technology-specific layers. For instance, *vlan\_tags{VLANs or VLAN\_RANGES}* is required for L2SC layer links.

### Topology Abstraction with Auto-Link Configuration

Auto-link is a feature that allows NARB to automatically generate abstract TE links by probing corresponding local paths based on the RCE intra-domain TEDB. To generate auto-links a router will be defined as either a *border* router or an *edge/stub* router. NARB will create abstract links between every pair of border routers and between every border and edge routers where a local path exists.

One or more *te\_profile* configuration blocks must be present before being referenced by the router configuration blocks. An example is:

```
te-profile { id 1 sw_type 51 enc_type 2 bandwidth 1000.0 }
```

A border router configuration block contains an *auto-link* statement, which refers to the ID number of the *te\_profile* that is used to constrain the local path computation by RCE. This single line of ‘auto-link’ statement can save a number of manual configured *link* blocks. One or more regular *link* statements are still needed to configure those inter-domain TE links.

```
router { id 10.100.10.233
  auto-link border te-profile { 1 }
  link { id 140.173.10.232 type 1
    local_if 10.100.10.38 remote_if 10.100.10.37
    Mandatory TE parameters...
    Optional TE parameters ...
  }
}
```

An edge/stub router configuration block only contains an ‘auto-link’ statement.

```
router { id 10.100.10.235
  auto-link edge te-profile { 1 }
}
```

### Topology Abstraction with Auto-Topo Configuration

Auto-link is a feature that allows NARB to generate abstract TE links by simply duplicating the intra-domain physical topology from RCE TEDB. The statement is as follows.

```
auto-topo-rce { phy any-domain l2sc }
```

where *phy* means physical topology, *any-domain* means taking links from any domains which are identified by the DRAGON-specific domain-ID TE Link TLV, and *l2sc* means taking the L2SC layer links. One may also add other layers such as *lsc*, *tdm*, *psc1...pcs4*.

### Inter-Domain TE Link Configuration

```
inter-domain-te-link { id IP narb-peer HOST port NUM }
```

This configuration block defines the inter-domain TE links. We can have one or more *inter-domain-te-link* blocks. The *id* here must be to the *remote\_if* under one of the *link* blocks in the above abstract topology, which corresponds to the remote end TE address attached to a neighboring domain. *narb-peer* and *port* describe the location information of a peering NARB server in a neighboring domain, where *narb-peer* address is usually the remote end of the GRE tunnel serving this inter-domain TE link.

Note that when using the auto-link or auto-topo configurations, we still need the inter-domain-te-link statements because inter-domain TE links cannot be automatically identified.

### CLI Configuration

```
cli {host NAME password PASSPHRASE
    execute-commands {
        `configure`
        `command line 2`
        `.....`
    }
}
```

*host* specifies the NARB's identifying name that a user sees when logging into the NARB CLI. *password* provides the authentication for user to access the CLI. The execute-commands statement can contain arbitrary NARB CLI commands, each line quoted with `,` or `.`.

### 3.2.2. Minimum Configuration: The Single-domain Example

The minimum configuration is as simple as having just one line.

```
! The DRAGON network narb configuration file
cli {host dragon-narb password dragon}
!
```

When NARB starts running, the following log messages will be printed out.

```
#####
DRAGON NARB Started...
#####

NARB_OUTPUT @[2006/04/28 16:56:14] : Running without connection to OSPFd.....
NARB_OUTPUT @[2006/04/28 16:56:14] : No abstract topology generated.....
```

A more sophisticated configuration example will be described in the next section.

## 4. Setting Up a Multi-Domain Environment

This section elaborates NARB and related software configuration by providing a full network deployment context, which is in an example two-domain environment as depicted in Figure 6.

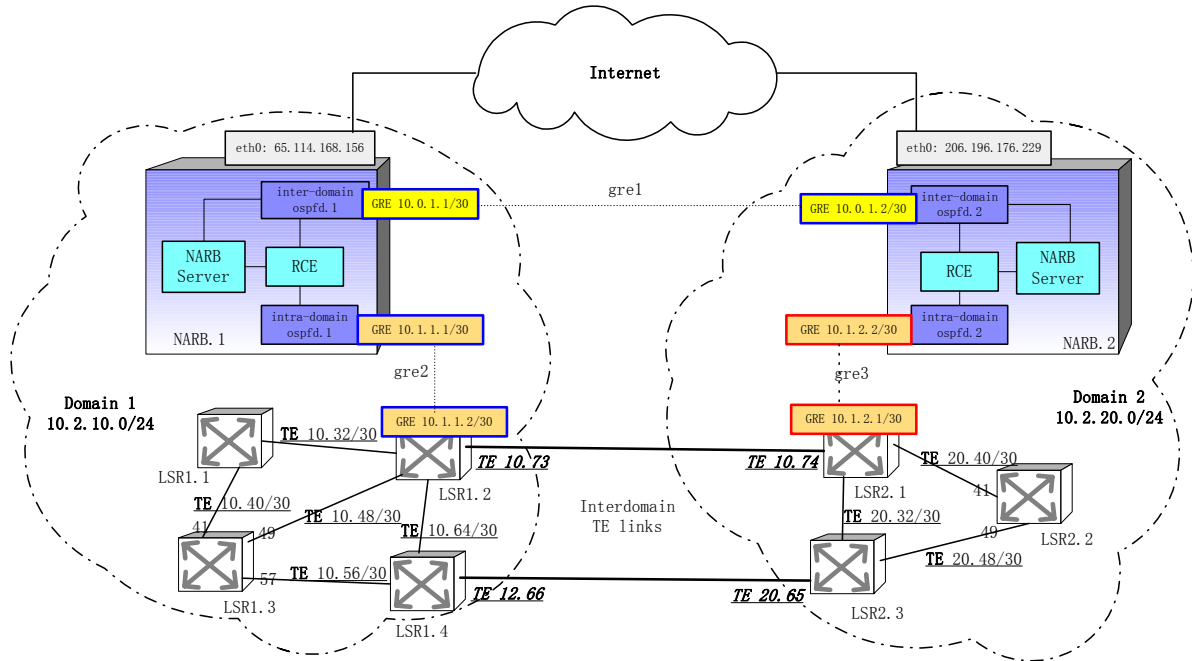


Figure 6: An example network configuration with NARB in a two-domain environment.

#### 4.1. Configuring Inter-domain Control Channels

With reference to the configuration depicted in Figure 6, the following GRE tunnels are created to provide inter- and intra-domain OSPF adjacency.

**gre1 (10.0.1.0/30):** inter-domain OSPF adjacency between the two NARB peers.

**gre2 (10.1.1.0/30):** intra-domain OSPF adjacency between NARB.1 and Domain 1.

**gre3 (10.1.2.0/30):** inter-domain OSPF adjacency between NARB.2 and Domain 2.

In Domain-1 narb.conf, the following ospfd related configuration blocks are added. We suppose the inter-domain OSPF flooding area is 1 and the two intra-domain OSPF flooding areas are 0. The originate-interface uses the local-end IP address of the GRE tunnel that the OSPF adjacency relies on.

```
inter-domain-ospfd {address localhost port 2607 originate-interface 10.0.1.1 area 0.0.0.1}
intra-domain-ospfd {address localhost port 2617 originate-interface 10.2.10.1 area 0.0.0.0}
```

In Domain-2 narb.conf, the following ospfd related configuration blocks are added.

```
inter-domain-ospfd {address localhost port 2607 originate-interface 10.0.1.2 area 0.0.0.1}
intra-domain-ospfd {address localhost port 2617 originate-interface 10.2.20.2 area 0.0.0.0}
```

#### 4.2. Summarizing Domain Topology

Suppose Domain 1 is summarized into an abstract topology with three nodes LSR1.2, LSR1.3 and LSR1.4 and Domain 2 into LSR2.1, LSR2.2 and LSR2.3 that is identical to its physical topology. The abstract topology of Domain 1 will look like in Figure 7.

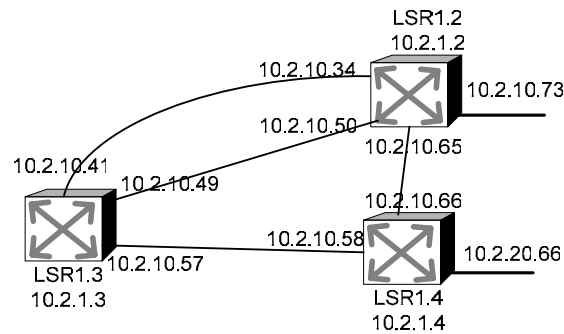


Figure 7: Abstract/summarized topology of Domain 1 (from Figure 6).

Suppose that each link is a bidirectional 10GigE link with certain allowed VLAN tags. The topology configuration block in Domain-1 narb.conf is defined as follows.

```
! Node - LSR 1.2
router {id 10.2.1.2
  link {id 10.2.1.3 type 1
    max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
    unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
    unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
    enc_type 2 sw_type 51
    metric 10
    local_if 10.2.10.34 remote_if 10.2.10.41
    vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001:10)
  }
  link {id 10.2.1.3 type 1
    max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
    unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
    unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
    enc_type 2 sw_type 51
    metric 10
    local_if 10.2.10.50 remote_if 10.2.10.49
    vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001:10)
  }
  link {id 10.2.1.4 type 1
    max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
    unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
    unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
    enc_type 2 sw_type 51
    metric 10
    local_if 10.2.10.65 remote_if 10.2.10.66
    vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001, 4002, 4003)
  }
}

! Node - LSR 1.3
router {id 10.2.1.3
  link {id 10.2.1.2 type 1
    max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
    unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
    unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
    enc_type 2 sw_type 51
    metric 10
    local_if 10.2.10.41 remote_if 10.2.10.34
    vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001:10)
  }
```

```

    }
    link {id 10.2.1.2 type 1
        max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
        unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
        enc_type 2 sw_type 51
        metric 10
        local_if 10.2.10.49 remote_if 10.2.10.50
        vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001:10)
    }
    link {id 10.2.1.4 type 1
        max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
        unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
        enc_type 2 sw_type 51
        metric 10
        local_if 10.2.10.57 remote_if 10.2.10.58
        vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001, 4002, 4003)
    }
}
! Node - LSR 1.4
router {id 10.2.1.4
    link {id 10.2.1.2 type 1
        max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
        unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
        enc_type 2 sw_type 51
        metric 10
        local_if 10.2.10.58 remote_if 10.2.10.57
        vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001, 4002, 4003)
    }
    link {id 10.2.1.3 type 1
        max_bw 10000.0 max_rsv_bw 10000.0
        unrsv_bw0 10000.0 unrsv_bw1 10000.0 unrsv_bw2 10000.0 unrsv_bw3 10000.0
unrsv_bw4 10000.0 unrsv_bw5 10000.0 unrsv_bw6 10000.0 unrsv_bw7 10000.0
        enc_type 2 sw_type 51
        metric 10
        local_if 10.2.10.66 remote_if 10.2.10.65
        vlan_tags(3000, 3001, 3010, 3011, 3020, 3021, 4001, 4002, 4003)
    }
}
! The end

```

Note that the tags in *vlan\_tags* can be discrete values, e.g., 3000, 4001, plus value ranges, e.g., 4001:10 that represents 4001 through 4010.

We skip the topology configuration in Domain-2 narb.conf, which is very similar to that in Domain-1 narb.conf.

### 4.3. Identifying Inter-domain TE Links

In this network configuration, we can see two inter-domain TE links. They are 10.2.10.72/30 and 10.2.20.64/30 respectively. We need to configure both in the NARB configuration file. Note that the 'id' and 'narb-peer' IP addresses are the remote-end TE link and GRE tunnel addresses respectively.

In Domain-1 narb.conf:

```
inter-domain-te-link {id 10.2.10.74 narb-peer 10.0.1.2 port 2609}
```

```
inter-domain-te-link {id 10.2.20.65 narb-peer 10.0.1.2 port 2609}
```

In Domain-2 narb.conf:

```
inter-domain-te-link {id 10.2.10.73 narb-peer 10.0.1.1 port 2609}  
inter-domain-te-link {id 10.2.20.66 narb-peer 10.0.1.1 port 2609}
```

#### **4.4. Running Peering NARBs**

NARB and the related software have to be started in the following sequence.

1. Start intra- and inter-domain OSPFd in every domain.
2. Start RCE in every domain.
3. Start NARB in every domain.

Steps 2 and 3 can be started in a batch by using the /usr/local/dragon/sbin/run\_narb.sh script.

With inter-domain OSPFd configured, NARB will check the status of the OSPF adjacency on the originate-interface. NARB will originate a topology only if the OSPF adjacency on this originate-interface is in Full state. Otherwise, NARB will enter a loop waiting for the OSPF adjacency being formed and the user should see the following screen.

```
#####  
DRAGON NARB Started...  
#####  
  
NARB_OUTPUT @[2007/08/24 15:24:33] : Initiating NARB Zebra OSPF API client.....  
NARB@[2007/08/24 15:24:33] : RegisterOpqaueType [10,1]  
NARB@[2007/08/24 15:24:33] : Inter-domain OSPF interface 0x216020a is not ready  
... wait 10 seconds...  
NARB@[2007/08/24 15:24:43] : Inter-domain OSPF interface 0x216020a is not ready  
... wait 10 seconds...  
NARB@[2007/08/24 15:24:53] : Inter-domain OSPF interface 0x216020a is not ready  
... wait 10 seconds...
```

#### **4.5. Provisioning LSP across the Domains**

Suppose we want to provision a 1 GigE LSP (Ethernet VLAN) from LSR 1.2 to LSR 2.2. We can to issue following commands through the CLI of the DRAGON client system agent (CSA) on the LSR 1.2.

```
edit lsp test-lsp  
set uni client ingress implicit egress implicit  
set source ip 10.2.1.2 lsp-id 1234 destination ip-address 10.2.2.2 tunnel-id 4321  
set bandwidth gige swcap l2sc encoding ethernet gpid ethernet  
set vtag 3010  
exit  
commit lsp test-lsp
```

The DRAGON CSA will act as a NARB API client and send an LSP query request to NARB.1, which will in turn work with RCE and NARB.2 to compute a full explicit route for this request. Then RSVPD can use the obtained ERO to signal up an end-to-end GigE Ethernet VLAN (using tag 3010) from LSR1.2 to LSR2.2 crossing the two domains. Refer to the DRAGON Software Release 1.0 document for more information on usage of DRAGON CSA.



## 5. Command Line Interface (CLI) Reference

NARB CLI server listens to port 2626 for telnet connections. After logged in to NARB CLI via telnet, one is under the View mode with “narb:cli>” as the shell prompt.

### 5.1. Commands in the View mode

**narb:cli> show module**

Displays addresses, ports and status of the inter- and intra-domain instances of OSPFd, the RCE, and all the peering NARBs in adjacent domains. Status of OSPFd is two-fold: (a) whether the OSPFd is online; (b) whether the API client connection to OSPFd is alive. Status of a peering NARB also shows a list of next-domain interface addresses associated with the NARB.

**narb:cli> show ospfd (interdomain / intradomain)**

Displays host address, local and remote ports, LSA origination interface and area ID of the inter- or intra-domain OSPFd.

**narb:cli> show topology**

Displays all the router-id and te-link LSAs originated from this NARB as well as the IDs of inter-domain TE links.

**narb:cli> show link local\_if\_addr IP remote\_if\_addr IP**

Display details of individual TE link, the local\_if\_addr and remote\_if\_addr can be obtained from the ‘show topology’ output.

**narb:cli> show lsp**

Displays parameters and status of all the LSPs managed by this NARB.

**narb:cli> show static\_ero <SRC\_DEST>**

Displays a list of static/manually configured EROs, each with ‘enabled’ or ‘disabled’ status. When the optional source-destination address pair is present, display details of the matched static ERO.

**narb:cli> exit**

Logs off the NARB CLI.

**narb:cli> configure**

Enters the *Configuration* mode. The shell prompt changes into “narb:cli#”.

### 5.2. Commands in the Configuration mode

**narb:cli# show{topology/link/static\_ero/rce/routing-mode/working-mode}**

In addition to showing topology, link and static\_ero that are the same as in the *View* mode, one can also see the RCE state, NARB routing mode and NARB working mode. Each of these will be further explained with other commands.

**narb:cli# set rce HOST port PORT**

Configure RCE daemon parameters. (“show rce” to see whether the configured RCE is online.)

**narb:cli# delete rce HOST port PORT**

Delete a configured RCE.

**narb:cli# set narb-peer HOST port NUM via ADDR**

Reconfigure parameters for a peering NARB. A new interface address ADDR associated with this NARB may be added.

**narb:cli# set topology FILE**

(Re)originate the abstract topology of this domain described in the *FILE* into the global flooding area.

`narb:cli# set refresh-interval SECONDS`

Set the value interval between refreshments, which re-originate LSAs that represent the abstract topology.

`narb:cli# set forced-merge {on/off}`

When “forced-merge” is turned on in the RPD path computation, NARB merges what ever returned from the next domain into the initially computed ERO. When “forced-merge” is turned off, NARB must check if the returned strict-hop ERO matches the exact path indicated by the loose hops in the initially computed ERO.

`narb:cli# set routing-mode (all-loose-allowed / all-strict-only / mixed-allowed / mixed-preferred)`

Configure the routing mode that determines how routing request is processed.

- *all-strict-only* mode: All-strict-hop ERO must be returned, the default routing mode.
- *mixed-allowed* mode: Return as many as possible strict hops. Loose hops are allowed when they cannot be expanded into strict hops.
- *mixed-preferred* mode: Only the hops in the current domain are strict hops. The hops in next domains must be loose hop. In other words, a ULP must be returned.
- *mixed-confirmed* mode: NARB works in Q-Conf mode. A CLP ERO is returned together with a confirmation ID.
- *all-loose-allowed* mode: All hops may be loose hops.

`narb:cli# set working-mode (static-interdomain-topology / dynamic-interdomain-topology)`

Configure the working mode that determines how inter-domain topology is updated.

- *static-interdomain-topology* mode: Static topology is exchanged. No topology updates (due to provisioning) are sent out.
- *dynamic-interdomain-topology* mode: The default working mode that always sends out topology updates when LSPs are set up or torn down.

`narb:cli# set ospfd (interdomain / intradomain) HOST LCL_PORT RMT_PORT ORI_IF AREA`

Reconfigure inter- or intra-domain OSPF parameters.

`narb:cli# connect ospfd (interdomain / intradomain)`

(Re)Connect to an OSPF daemon. Upon success of connection, domain summary is (re)originated.

`narb:cli# delete ospfd (interdomain / intradomain)`

Disconnect to an OSPF daemon.

`narb:cli# delete topology`

Remove the abstract topology of this domain from the global flooding area.

`narb:cli# undelete topology`

Undo the ‘delete topology’ command.

`narb:cli# set static_ero SRC-DEST {enabled / disabled}`

Enable or disable a preconfigured static ERO. When enabled, NARB always returns this static ERO to the request that match the source destination IP addresses.

`narb:cli# delete static_ero SRC-DEST`

Remove a preconfigured static ERO.

`narb:cli# exit`

Exit from the topology configuration mode.

```
narb:cli# add link adv_router ADDR link_id ADDR lcl_if_addr ADDR rmt_if_addr ADDR
```

Add a new TE link to a router.

```
narb:cli# delete link local_if_addr ADDR rmt_if_addr ADDR
```

Delete a configured abstract TE link from the inter-domain topology.

### 5.3. Editing Abstract TE Link

Under the *Configuration* mode, the command below starts editing an existing abstract TE link. This provides a means to manually update/adjust/fix the abstract topology without restarting NARB.

```
narb:cli# edit link local_if_addr ADDR rmt_if_addr ADDR
```

The shell prompt changes into “narb:cli#(local\_if\_addr-remode\_if\_addr)” Commands in the Link-Editing mode are a subset of the Configuration commands.

```
show link (original / updated)
```

“show original” displays the details of the original TE. “show updated” displays the details of the TE link with all the changes under the current editing.

```
set (link_id / adv_router / metric / lcl_if / rmt_if) VALUE
```

Set link ID, advertising router and TE parameters to VALUE.

```
set swcap (lsc / tdm / psc1 / psc2 / psc3 / psc4) encoding (ethernet / lambda / packet / sdh)
```

Set the switching capability related TE parameters.

```
set bandwidth FLOAT
```

Set the link bandwidth.

```
set vlan {add/delete} VTAG
```

Add or delete a single VLAN from the current link.

```
set vlan-range {add/delete} VTAG1 to VTAG2
```

Add or delete a range of VLANs from the current link.

```
commit
```

Commit the changes and advertise it to the inter-domain OSPFd.

```
cancel or exit
```

Cancel and quit the link editing.

### 5.4. Editing Static ERO

Under the *Configuration* mode, the command below starts editing a static ERO. This provides a means to generate a special ERO that NARB path computation fails to obtain.

```
narb:cli# edit static_ero SRC-DEST
```

The shell prompt changes into “narb:cli#(src\_ip-dest\_ip)” Commands in the StaticERO-Editing mode are a subset of the Configuration commands.

```
show config
```

Display details of the current configuration. Below shows an example.

```
narb:cli#(10.100.70.232-10.100.70.223)show config
## showing 4 ERO (status 'enabled') subobjects (cursor=-1) >>
>>1 : (strict-hop) -- 10.100.70.42 -- Unum ifID=0x40064
>>2 : (strict-hop) -- 10.100.70.41 -- Unum ifID=0x1065ff
```

```
>>3 : (strict-hop) -- 10.100.70.38 -- IPv4  
>>4 : (strict-hop) -- 10.100.70.37 -- IPv4
```

*enable / disable*

Enable or disable this static ERO.

*clear*

Clear all subobjects in the ERO.

*delete subobject N*

Delete the N-th subobject in the ERO.

*insert {before/after} N*

The next subobject will be set before and after the N-th subobject in the current ERO. Using the above example, “insert before 2” and then “show configure,” one should see

```
narb:cli#(10.100.70.232-10.100.70.223)show config  
## showing 4 ERO (status 'enabled') subobjects (cursor=1) >>  
... where the 'cursor' becomes 1. “insert after 2”, the cursor will become 2.
```

*append*

New subobject will be appended to the current ERO. ('cursor' now will be -1.)

*set subobject {strict/loose} ipv4 IP*

Add a new subobject of IPv4 type.

*set subobject {strict/loose} unnumbered interface-ipv4 IP id ID*

Add a new subobject of Unnumbered Interface ID type.

*set subobject {strict/loose} vlan-te interface-ipv4 IP vtag VTAG*

Add a new subobject of Unnumbered Interface ID type but carrying the special VLAN-TE interface ID.

*set subobject {strict/loose} subnet {source/destination} interface-ipv4 IP id SUBNETID*

Add a new subobject of Unnumbered Interface ID type but carrying the special Source/Destination Subnet interface ID.

*set subobject {strict/loose} local-id {port/group/tagged-group/subnet-interface} loopback-ipv4 IP id LCL\_ID*

Add a new subobject of Unnumbered Interface ID type which is a local ID.

*set dtl-hop node-name NAME\_STR link-id ID\_NUM*

Add a subnet DTL hop. The first command creates the DTL and subsequent commands append new hops.

*exit*

Quit the Static-ERO-Editing mode. The current configuration will be kept in NARB until being explicitly deleted. The default status will be 'disabled.'

## 5.5. Preserving CLI Commands in narb.conf

As explained in 3.2.1, arbitrary CLI commands can be preconfigured with the *cli { execute-commands{ } }* statement in narb.conf. This provides a means to preserve CLI commands and let NARB automatically execute those preconfigured commands every time it is restarted.

## 6. Application Programming Interface (API) Reference

NARB provides an API interface between the user application client and the NARB server and between the embedded client in a NARB server and its peer NARB servers. NARB API server listens to port 2609. A NARB API server can accommodate multiple NARB API clients simultaneously.

### 6.1. API Message Format

The NARB API message format is shown in Figure 8.

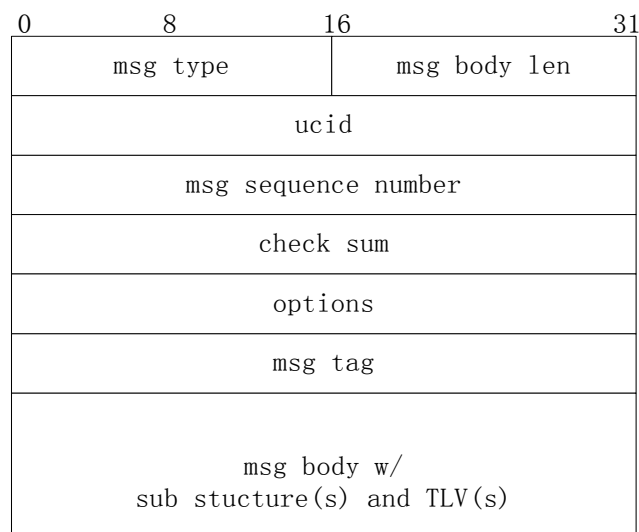


Figure 8: NARB API message format.

#### Message Body Length

The length of message body in number of octets and must be multiple of 4.

#### Universal Client ID (UCID)

A 32-bit ID number to uniquely identify a NARB API client, which is used to track LSP owner by the NARB.

#### Message Sequence Number

The number can be used to identify the LSP query context a message belongs to.

#### Check Sum

The arithmetic sum of the first three 32 bit words

#### Options

A bit mask to indicate client-specific requirements, here are explanations for some bits.

0x0000,0001: Using standard NARB CSPF request parameter format

0x0000,0002: Requesting all available VLAN tags.

0x0000,0004: Requesting all available VLAN wavelengths.

0x0000,0010: Excluding layer-1/optical-layer from path computation.

0x0000,0020: Excluding TDM layer from path computation.

0x0000,0040: Excluding layer-2/Ethernet-layer from path computation.

0x0000,0080: Excluding layer-3/IP-layer from path computation..

0x0001,0000: Request for *all-strict* hop path; otherwise, *loose*.

0x0002,0000: The above *all-strict* or *loose*-hop path is *preferred*; otherwise, a *must*

0x0010,0000: *Bidirectional* request; otherwise, *unidirectional* request

0x0020,0000: Using VLAN tag constraint for layer 2 LSP (*tagged E2E VLAN*); otherwise, an untagged E2E VLAN if applicable.

0x0080,0000: A VLAN tag bit mask is passed as extra constraint.

0x0100,0000: Client requesting Query Holding (Q-Hold) mode.

0x0200,0000: Client requesting Query Confirmation (Q-Conf) mode.  
0x0400,0000: Returning Subnet ERO if any.  
0x0800,0000: Returning Subnet DTL if any.

**Message Tag**

A 32-bit tag; when used with the 0x00200000 option, is the requested VLAN tag to constrain a layer-2 LSP (0: no tag, the default value; 0xffff: any tag; otherwise: a specified tag in [1, 4095])

## 6.2. LSP Query Messages

The LSP queries and replies are distinguished by the message type and the body content. They are described as follows.

### 6.2.1. Source Client LSP Query Request

The message type is MSG\_APP\_REQUEST (0x02). The message body structure contains a mandatory LSP Query Request TLV followed by optional TLVs. The mandatory TLV *struct msg\_app2narb\_request* uses the standard LSP request data format as indicated by the option bit 0x0001 (see Section 6.1). The format is defined as follows.

```
struct msg_app2narb_request
{
    u_int16_t type;
    u_int16_t length;
    struct in_addr src;
    struct in_addr dest;
    u_int8_t encoding_type;
    u_int8_t switching_type;
    u_int16_t gp_id;
    float bandwidth;
};
```

where *type* is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_REQUEST (0x02).

### 6.2.2. NARB-NARB Recursive LSP Query Request

The message type is MSG\_MSG\_PEER\_REQUEST (0x41). The message body is:

```
struct msg_narb_recursive_cspf_request
{
    struct msg_app2narb_request app_req_data;
    struct msg_app2narb_request rec_req_data;
};
```

There are two *msg\_app2narb\_request* blocks. The first, *app\_req\_data*, carries the original LSP request data from the user application. The second, *rec\_req\_data*, carries the recursive LSP request data, which keeps the progress of the multi-region (or multi-layer) path computation process that crosses boundary of domains.

### 6.2.3. LSP Query Reply with ERO

The LSP query reply is returned to the NARB API client by the API server as a response to the LSP query request message sent by the client. The message type is MSG\_REPLY\_ERO (0x21). The message body has a mandatory ERO TLV. The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_ERO (0x03).

This message may optionally return either a Subnet ERO TLV or a Subnet DTL TLV (Sections 6.3.5 and 6.3.6) when the domain has a subnet and the user/client has requested to see the subnet ERO or DTL.

### 6.2.4. LSP Query Reply with ERO and Confirmation ID

The LSP query reply is returned to the NARB API client by the API server as a response to the LSP query request message sent by the client. The message type is MSG\_REPLY\_CONFIRMATION\_ID (0x24). The

message body is exactly the same as MSG\_REPLY\_ERO message. The confirmation ID is the simply the original UCID and Sequence Number combined. No extra TLV is used.

### 6.2.5. LSP Query Reply with ERROR

The message type is MSG\_REPLY\_ERROR\_CODE (0x22). The LSP query reply with ERROR has the same message body structure, *msg\_narb\_cspf\_reply*. The *tlv* is different with a 32-bit error code. The error codes are listed below. The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_ERROR\_CODE (0x04).

```
NARB_ERROR_NO_SRC (1)
NARB_ERROR_NO_DEST (2)
NARB_ERROR_NO_ROUTE (3)
NARB_ERROR_INTERNAL (4)
NARB_ERROR_INVALID_REQ (5)
NARB_ERROR_JUST_HOLDON (6)
NARB_ERROR_EXCEED_MAX_RETRAN (7)
```

### 6.2.6. Source/Recursive LSP Reservation Notification

The message type is MSG\_APP\_CONFIRM (0x03). The message body is:

```
struct msg_app2narb_confirm
{
    msg_app2narb_request req;
    te_tlv_header ero;
};
```

In the client/peer LSP reservation notification message, the NARB API client sends the original LSP request data, *msg\_app2narb\_request*, to the server together with the ERO TLV that the server has returned. This is to notify the NARB server that the requested LSP has been physically reserved (set up). Therefore, NARB can follow up to update its LSP database as wells as its abstract topology advertisement.

This message may optionally carry either a Subnet ERO TLV or a Subnet DTL TLV (Sections 6.3.5 and 6.3.6), in which case NARB is also notified about link state changes in the subnet topology.

### 6.2.7. Source/Recursive LSP Release Notification

The message type is MSG\_APP\_REMOVE (0x04). The client/peer LSP release notification has the exactly same message body as the client/peer LSP reservation notification.

```
#define msg_app2narb_release msg_app2narb_confirm
```

This is to notify the NARB server that the reserved LSP has been released (torn down). Therefore, the NARB can make changes accordingly.

### 6.2.8. LSP Release Confirmation

An LSP release confirmation is sent to the NARB API client by the server to indicate that the server has received the client/peer LSP release notification message. The message type is MSG\_REPLY\_REMOVE\_CONFIRM (0x23) with an empty message body.

## 6.3. Optional TLVs

Several optional TLVs are used together with the above API messages. Some are mandatory when certain message options are present.

### 6.3.1. LSP Broker ID TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_LSPB\_ID (0x08). The value field contains a 32-bit unsigned number.

```
struct msg_app2narb_lspb_id
{
```

```
    u_int16_t type;  
    u_int16_t length;  
    u_int32_t lspb_id;  
};
```

A LSP broker ID is unique for every NARB instance. The LSP Broker ID TLV is passed along with LSP Recursive query messages to downstream NARB such that the downstream NARB can track which upstream NARB has sent the request.

### 6.3.2. VLAN Tag Mask TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_VTAG\_MASK (0x05). The value field is a 4096 bit string stored in a 512 bytes data array.

```
struct msg_app2narb_vtag_mask  
{  
    u_int16_t type;  
    u_int16_t length;  
    u_char bitmask[MAX_VLAN_NUM/8];  
};
```

VLAN Tag Mask TLV is mandatory when the message option bit 0x00800000 is set. It is passed along with LSP Query and LSP Recursive Query messages that allow source client or upstream domains to narrow down the range of VLAN tags available for downstream domains.

### 6.3.3. Suggested VLAN Tag TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_SUGGESTED\_VTAG (0x07). The value field contains a 32-bit unsigned number.

```
struct msg_app2narb_suggested_vtag  
{  
    u_int16_t type;  
    u_int16_t length;  
    u_int32_t suggested_vtag;  
};
```

Suggested VLAN Tag TLV is passed along with LSP Recursive Query messages by upstream NARB to ask downstream NARB to try the specified VLAN tag first. This is a technique to reduce the chance of odds that downstream domains picks a VLAN tag that was not *held* by upstream domains and to be taken by competing path computation sessions. This TLV is usually used in joint with the VLAN Tag Mask TLV with the message option 0x0000,0002 being set.

### 6.3.4. Hop Back Interface TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_HOP\_BACK (0x06). The value field contains an IPv4 address.

```
struct msg_app2narb_hop_back  
{  
    u_int16_t type;  
    u_int16_t length;  
    u_int32_t ipv4;  
};
```

A Hop Back TLV is used when signaling proceeds to the next-domain border router with a ULP or CLP ERO and needs to expand the loose hops with the next-domain NARB. To calculate a local path starting from the border router, NARB usually needs to know from which ingress TE link/interface the signaling comes into this domain. Then NARB can return an ERO that provides sufficient information for the signaling daemon to allocate labels and create an ingress-to-egress cross connect. The signaling daemon passes the TE link/interface IP address to NARB via the Hop Back TLV.



### 6.3.5. Subnet ERO TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_SUBNET\_ERO (0x09). The value field contains an ERO with the same format as that in an ERO Reply message. The Subnet ERO TLV is returned when NARB has computed a path across a subnet and the client/user wants to know the subnet physical hops (in addition to the VLSR-level signaling hops in the main ERO).

### 6.3.6. Subnet DTL TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_SUBNET\_DTL (0x0B). The value field contains a Subnet Designated Transit List which is the equivalent of a subnet ERO.

```
struct msg_narb_subnet_dtl
{
    u_int16_t type;
    u_int16_t length;
    dtl_hop hops[1]; //actual number of dtl_hops depends on length
};
```

Each DTL hop contains a node name and outgoing link id in the following format.

```
struct dtl_hop
{
    u_int8_t nodename[20]; //19-char C string;
    u_int32_t linkid; //link ID number
};
```

Both Subnet ERO and DTL TLVs should not be requested and returned within the same message.

### 6.3.7. Local-ID TLV

The TLV type is TLV\_TYPE\_NARB\_LOCAL\_ID (0x0A). The value field contains a pair of 32-bit source and destination local IDs. When one is missing, its value is zero.

```
struct msg_narb_local_id
{
    u_int16_t type;
    u_int16_t length;
    u_int32_t lclid_src;
    u_int32_t lclid_dest;
};
```

The Local IDs are passed from client to NARB for review. NARB will pass them to RCE to constrain to the edge interfaces represented by the local ID(s) if applicable. Currently only the *subnet-interface* type of local IDs is accepted to apply path constraints.

## 7. Diagnostics and Troubleshooting

### 7.1. NARB\_Test Client

The NARB test client is a utility software within the narb-sw/narb package to perform some basic API client functions. It can send an LSP query request to and receive the reply from a NARB server and display the path computation result. For instance, the following command sends a query to the NARB server on mcln-hopi-narb, at port 2609, for a LSP from the source 10.100.20.233 to the destination 140.173.4.232. The constraints include bandwidth 1000 Mbps (-b1000), L2SC switching type (-x51), Ethernet encoding type (-e2), bidirectional (-B) and VLAN tag 3020 (-v3020).

```
#/usr/local/dragon/sbin/narb_test -H mcln-hopi-narb -P 2609 -S 10.100.20.233 -D 140.173.4.232 -b1000 -x51 -e2 -B -v3020
```

The result is displayed as follows, which shows a successful query reply with a full ERO.

```
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : Request successful! ERO returned...
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 10.100.15.38 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 10.100.15.37 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 10.100.10.38 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 10.100.10.37 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 140.173.97.54 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 140.173.97.53 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 140.173.97.86 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : HOP-TYPE [strict]: 140.173.97.85 [UnumIfId: (4,3020)]
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:20:47] : E2E VLAN TAG [ 3020 ]
```

Upon failure, an error message will be displayed.

```
#!/narb_test -H mcln-hopi-narb -P 2609 -S 10.100.70.233 -D 140.173.4.232 -b1000 -v3020
NARB@[2006/05/02 10:31:35] : Request failed : Unknown Source Address
```

The below is a list of possible error messages.

```
"Unknown Source Address"
"Unknown Destination Address"
"No Routing Path Found"
"NARB Internal Error"
"Invalid Path Request"
"System Warming Up"
"Max. Retransmission of Request Exceeded"
```

The first three errors could happen when some constraint cannot be satisfied or some node or link is missing in the global or local topology.

“NARB Internal Error” usually means that an internal malfunction or some inter-module communication pipe (e.g., NARB-RCE and NARB-NARB) is broken.

“Invalid Path Request” usually means the request has unrealistic parameters/options or the API message packet is corrupt, i.e., wrong length, wrong checksum or wrong format.

When “System Warming Up” is present, just wait for up to one minute for the system to finish initiation or transition.

Below is a list of mostly used options:

- H host: NARB server host name or IP address (default = localhost)
- P port: NARB server port (default = 2609)
- S ip: Source loopback IP address for the queried path.
- D ip: Destination loopback IP address for the query
- U: Unidirectional request (default = Bidirectional)
- b bw: Bandwidth, float in Mbps
- x num: Switching type, number (default = 51, which means L2SC)
- e num: Encoding type, number (default = 2, which means Ethernet)
- v vtag: Specifying a VLAN tag in [1, 4095] for the queried path.
- V: Using any available VLAN tag picked by NARB.
- a: Showing all the available VLAN tags.
- k ip: Hop back IP address (see Section 6.3.4)
- E num: Specifying excluded layers for the queried path, a number as bitmask (For instance, 3 = 0011 excludes Lambda and TDM layers)

- Q: Query-Holding mode requested by client.
- C: Query-Confirmation mode requested by client.

## 7.2. Log File

More information can be obtained from the system log file in `/var/log/narb.log`. From the log file, one can tell whether a domain topology has been originated, whether the API client connection has been accepted, whether RCE has returned a path computation result (if not, what the RCE error code is) and whether and what partial explicit route has been returned from a peer NARB.

## 8. Conclusion

This document presents an installation and configuration guide to use the NARB and related software. It intends to provide necessary information for users to deploy a multi-domain, multi-layer GMPLS network control plane successfully. In this document, the NARB software is used in the context of the DRAGON network. Users should also find it useful to customize the software into their own network control plane implementation. Those interested in deploying the NARB and RCE components in their networks or the DRAGON control plane in general should further refer to the following documents available at <http://dragon.east.isi.edu>.

- DRAGON Control Plane Overview
- NARB and RCE Architecture
- NARB Design and User Manual
- RCE Design and User Manual
- VLSR Implementation Guide
- DRAGON and HOPI Network Control Plane Guide

## 9. DRAGON Project

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